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ABSTRACT

The application of migration and plant location theories to Jackson County, West Virginia, formerly a rural agricultural county and now the location of an aluminum reduction plant, is described in this paper. Data collected from a representative sample of households in Jackson County--a 5% area probability sample in rural Jackson County, a 10% area probability sample of Ripley, and a 10% list-cluster sample of Ravenswood--are examined in terms of 50 selected variables. The variables are analyzed and presented in tabular form along with a statistical representation of the data. One of the major findings of this study is that with rural industrialization which is likely to be an ingredient in the effort to develop rural communities, there will be obtained a different social-psychological mix resulting from migration. (PS)

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TOWARD AN INTEGRATION OF MIGRATION AND LOCATION THEORY

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INTRODUCTION

The year 1890, was affixed by Frederick Jackson Turner for the closing of the American Frontier.[1] The exact date is not important; what is important is that a space dimension, in a subtle way, thereafter imposed itself upon the thinking of the American population.

It is to be contended that of recent years the closing of another frontier in our human space dimensional thinking is being imposed upon us. From an historical point of view it may be occuring even more precipitously and be even more shattering to our way of viewing our world than was the closing of the American frontier.

The former "space thinking", identified as "Range Mentality", portrays the cowboy casually seated on his cowpony tossing litter into the wide-open range without even a thought that it mattered. The new space thinking is that of the "Space Ship Earth"[2] in which the emphasis is, "We will have to live with effusions that we create, or perhaps die whimpering for a breath of stale air."

The imposition of this new space dimension to our thinking suggests that we begin an accounting of the theoretical postures which we have assumed as we look at the deployment of the facilities of our civilization and their human counterparts.

Historically the deployment of facilities (chief in focus are manufacturing plants) has been in terms of locational theory while the deployment of the human counterpart has been subsumed in terms of migration theory. Within the scope of this paper, it will be possible only to give a limited consideration to an assimilation of these two perspectives. In the future, this problem will require a persistent effort and a much more extensive treatment.

The immediate focus in this paper is the location of an aluminum reduction plant in Jackson County, West Virginia, formerly a rural agricultural County, bordered by the Ohio River and within the Triangle formed by the cities of Parkersburg, Charleston, and Huntington. More particularly, the focus is on the contiguous County Migration segments of a 1964 representative sample of Jackson County. The sample was made ten years after the site selection and seven years after the opening of the plant.

THE MIGRATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

Traditionally the decision as to the location of industrial plant developments, in a capitalistic society, have been largely at the discretion of Management and the Board of Directors of the industrial enterprise. This is not to say, however, that national governments have been without influence, through the development of railroads, water ways, and highway systems and through allocative procedures in the National Budget making. There was a time when industrial development with its accompanying population growth and increase of wealth were eagerly sought. However, with increasing concern about crowding, ecological impairment, and land and real estate value erosion, this singular perspective has greatly diminished. While it may be believed that the traditional consideration in the deployment of industrial development and, hence, employment opportunities will continue to follow the principles of current location theory, it is likely that other considerations which have not been so strongly in focus may register with increasing importance.

Even with the increased sensitivity of citizens to the impairment of their local environment, and the developing expressions of conscienticusness on the part of management of industrial enterprise, there is likely to still remain, unrelenting rancorous situations. It is in these conflictual situations that the intrusions of government to give an overall perspective are likely to increase, so that the cost and benefits may be analyzed and differences adjucated among the parties. Ideally, governmental intrusion on these occasions will force a synthesis of job and production facilitates with a perspective of environmental consideration in focus, thus furnishing a context for theoretical considerations heretofore lacking in intensity. This may mean an increase of rural industrialization which has not been provoked by such extreme considerations as a nuclear holocaust and its accompanying civil defense imperatives, but rather by the subtle considerations of adequate environmental protection.

It is quite obviously pointed out by Mangalam and Schwarzweller[3] that no pretension can be made that social scientists have produced a proportionately balanced or clearly articulated theory of migration. Perhaps the same statement may be less true for location theory. In the scope of this paper, we are to look at a few of the prevailing theoretical principles which have been more elaborately treated and appear to be most appropriate to the Jackson County study. This accomplished, we will want to give attention to the characteristics of the sub-samples of Jackson County, which are suggestive of the kinds of changes implicit in the compelling urgency of new considerations in relation to environment and space, imposed by a seeming shrinkage previously unknown. This will be followed by suggesting areas of theoretical interest in which location facilities and people are a major interest but migration and location theories are not given explicitly included.

Before presenting the theoretical considerations, further basic information about Jackson County and the data base of the household sample is in order.

Prior to the introduction of the Kaiser Aluminum industry into the county, approximately 36 percent of the male work force were classified as farmers and an additional 14 percent as farm labor. At the same time, slightly more than 25 percent were engaged in manufacturing. Ten years later, in 1960, 12 percent of the work force could be classified in farm related occupations, while the percentage of craftsmen and industrial operatives, those making up the bulk of the industrial workers, increased to 47 percent.

Simultaneously with this industrial transition was an increase in population of 3,242, representing 21.2% increase over 1950. This increase in Jackson County's population marked the end of a decreasing population trend which had prevailed since 1900 (excluding the Depression Years). Jackson County's net increase of 21.2% between 1950-1960 is also in direct contrast to the State, which had a decrease of 7.2% in the same period.

THE SAMPLE

Data was collected from a representative sample of households in Jackson County--a 5 percent area probability sample in rural Jackson County, a 10 percent area probability sample of Ripley and a 10 percent list-cluster sample of Ravenswood, Ripley and Ravenswood sampling rates were larger to obtain a number equal to the rural sample.

Two hundred eighty-four household heads or their wives were interviewed. The sample of 284 households were expanded to 403 to balance the sample among the three sub-samples of Jackson County to make it proportionately representative of the entire county. This was done by drawing from the 284 households on a random basis and adding those selected to the original sample.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF MIGRATION AND PLANT LOCATION THEORIES

The pertinent theories relating to plant location have developed along two lines: the least-cost approach, and the market-area locational interdependence approach. The least-cost theories, predominately of German origin, have as their basic assumptions (1) free competition, (2) a given buying center, and (3) differential location costs. Von Thunen[4] for instance, whose major variables were the cost of transportation and the rent of land, concluded that the location of a production process will occur at that site which is most economic. Whereas for Von Thunen's theory of least-cost the location is given and the type of production is to be determined, Alfred Weber[5] made the reverse assumption in his least-cost approach. Weber proposed that a plant will locate at the point where the relationship between the transport cost factors and the non-transport cost factors (i.e. labor, market outlets, auxiliary industries, etc.) combine to minimize the total unit charges.

The market-area locational interdependence approach, on the other hand, is regarded as an outgrowth of monopolistic competition analysis.

This theoretical approach posits dispersion of consumers and identical costs to the producer, the results being that the final products have similar selling prices with variations determined by the transportation costs accrued by the distance between suppliers and consumers.[6] An example of this approach is Losch's[7] Ideal Economic Region.

Basically, the interdependent location theories and the least-cost location theories are quite similar; only their assumptions are different. Both are concerned with the location which offers the greatest profit. Thus, as Greenhut suggests, "selection of a site calls forth, not only substitution among costs at alternative locations, but a balancing of all factors accounting for profit, demand, and cost."[8]

Application of this last idea provides a fairly good analytical base from which to briefly describe Kaiser Aluminum's choice of Jackson County as a plant site. Since the aluminum ore must be heated to a temperature over 700° for efficient electrolysis, the nearby coal fields provide a ready source for this energy. Contributing to the choice of the site was the river transportation available and its market location, having good access to the north-eastern market as well as the Detroit-Chicago area. Since Kaiser was at the time without a basic production unit in this heavily industrial region, the expanding market for their products suggested that the move would be a profitable one.

In comparison to location theories, migration theories have tended to be fragmentary and, as pointed out by Mangalam and Schwarzweller, "tend to be time bound, culture bound, and discipline bound."[9] The development of migration theories have proceeded along two separate lines; the push-pull approach and the strictly social psychological approach, with its emphasis on the "social problems" aspects of migration.[10] This paper attempts to interrelate these two approaches by placing in juxtaposition the locational variables affecting migration with the socio-psychological variables.

In the appendix to the paper is a series of tables and short commentaries which presents the results of a series of factor analyses of the total sample and sub-samples of the Jackson County households. It needs to be stated explicitly, that not all of the basic assumptions for factor analysis have been met, particularly as to number of cases which are desirable in relation to the number of variables. These factor analyses were performed through the use of (BMD03M), General Factor Analyses with Orthogonal rotated factor matrix as developed by the University of California.[11]

The analyses of the data of Jackson County, and the need for taking into account current changes in our society (especially the concern over changing space dimensions) suggest that the results need to be presented with the hope their representativeness of the characteristics of these populations, relating to migration and the (re) deployment of production facilities, would be available for further probing and specifically for further testing by other researchers.

Much of the backup of information in the appendix will not be explored here. It is made available, for such discussion as might be provoked by its availability among those who believe it impinges upon the evolving nature of our society in a way that is of interest. The empirical data which will be presented is in a series of factor analyses. It should be noted that no facet of reality which is not explicit or implicit in the variables used is taken into account. Factor analysis will take the "pseudo reality" which has been created by the mathematical measures of the variables and treat the variables as a total interrelated system of reality, sorting and grouping the variables and producing measures of their interrelatedness in such a way that assessment of meanings of difference within and between or among samples might be proposed, and regarded as interpretatively valid, in so far as meaning can be assessed from the variables, the data collecting processes are creditable, and the basic assumptions of the mathematical analyses have been taken into account.

There are variables, explicity defined; factors, derived by mathematical analysis; and characteristics, which are attributed to factors of different samples which are composed of somewhat different but similar structure of variables. Most of the variables used are self-explanatory though the details of their operationalization, of course are not conspicuous. Effort was made to name the variable in such a way that misperception might be avoided and the impact of the operationalization of the variable might be made as distinctive as possible. A classification and summary of the variables are available in the appendix.

Specific attention is here to be given to only two analyses of the series in the appendix; first the contiguous county migrants and then the non-contiguous county migrants. Some references will be made to other tables and their content as they relate to these main focuses.

APPLICATION OF THE THEORY TO JACKSON COUNTY STUDY

As discussed earlier, industrial job opportunities presented by the Kaiser Aluminum Plant had a substantial impact upon not only the composition, but also the size of the population of Jackson County. With this in mind, we can view the introduction of Kaiser Aluminum to Jackson County as a migration of opportunities. That is, the Kaiser aluminum plant might be theoretically viewed from labor's standpoint, as representing the transporting of an aggregate of job opportunities. These job opportunities required certain levels of knowledge and skill thereby bringing into the surrounding area people meeting these requirements.

Since the immediate area surrounding the Kaiser Plant was agriculturally oriented and without the needed level of knowledge and skills for this extensive industrialization. Laying aside certain levels of practical knowledge, the question arises as to why this area was chosen as a location for such an investment. Or, to put it another way, why did the upper echelon of the Kaiser management decide to "migrate" this aggregation of job opportunities to its present location?

As suggested earlier, this question must be answered with many factors in mind. Not only must the least cost-maximum profit motive be accounted for, but we must also keep in mind social mobility and space dimensions.

The question to which we will focus our attention, however, concerns how the Kaiser Aluminum Plant was to acquire the needed personnel. The answer is found in the relatively free geographic mobility, as a "mechanism" of social mobility present in our society.

The migration of opportunities (i.e. the Aluminum Plant) to Jackson County can be seen as interposing job opportunities into the prevailing patterns of migration. That is, an individual who was searching for employment could now consider the new opportunities available in Jackson County. Thus, individuals from other areas were attracted to Jackson County, and likewise, local residents did not need to move. These later observations iterate Samuel A. Stouffer's "Intervening Opportunities: A Theory Relating Mobility and Distance"[14] which states that the number of persons going a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities. Following is a statement of this hypothesis relative to Jackson County.

Since positions requiring relatively high levels of knowledge and skill are fewer in number than unskilled or semi-skilled positions, individuals with such skills would perceive fewer intervening opportunities and would have to migrate farther in order to find employment commensurate with their skill. Unskilled or semi-skilled individuals, on the other hand, because there are greater numbers of positions available and because their jobs are interchangeable, would not have to migrate as far in order to find opportunities commensurating with their expectations. Consequently, since the jobs requiring more knowledge and skills are associated with higher pay, we would expect that the individuals with higher salaries would have traveled greater distances to secure employment due to the relatively fewer number of perceived intervening opportunities. At the same time, persons with a relatively low level of skills or with skills of an interchangeable

nature (subsistence farmers, for example) would see a greater number of job alternatives(i.e. intervening opportunities) and thus we would expect these individuals to move shorter distances in order to find a job.[13]

From the above, it would follow that those with larger incomes, indicating high levels of skill and knowledge, would have a history of greater distant migration. Persons with lower salaries, on the other hand, indicating low levels of skills and knowledge, would have migrated a shorter distance if at all. These hypotheses, iterated by Stouffer's theory of intervening opportunities, are verified as follows.

For this analysis we shall divide migration patterns into three broad categories.

In-Migration - Long Migration - migration from a non-contiguous county to Jackson County

In-Migration - Short Migration -migration from a contiguous county to Jackson County.

No-Migration - Native of Jackson County

Comparison of the median incomes of the sub-samples of the total Jackson County sample show some striking differences which support the hypotheses. The median income of the native household heads in $2,865, less than half that of the in-migrant sub-sample. The in-migrants, when dichotimized, show that the contiguous county migrants (short distance migration) have a median income approximately $1,000 less than that of the non-contiguous county migrants (long distance migration), the two samples having median incomes of $6,067 and $7,039 respectively.

The distribution of incomes serves to further reinforce the hypothesis. While 51.6% of the native households make less than $3,000 a year, this can be accounted for by the sizeable group of retired persons in the native sub-sample. In the higher levels of the income scale, however, the in-migrants still fare better as far as the distribution of incomes is concerned. Almost 2/3 of the in-

migrants (64.9%) make more than $6,000 and 28.6% more than $8,000. The native households, however, have 25.3% in the income categories $6,000 or higher, and only about one out of ten make more than $8,000.

Among the in-migrants, the contiguous county migrants show a distirbution in which 60.7% make more than $6,000 while in the non-contiguous county migrant category 71.4% are in this higher income bracket. In the $10,000 or more income bracket, 11.4% of the non-contiguous county migrants are included as opposed to 6.8% of the contiguous county migrant.

These data verify the hypotheses with which we started. Namely, that on the whole, persons in upper income brackets would have to have migrated a longer distance due to the absence of suitable intervening opportunities. Conversely, persons receiving lower income would be those who had either perceived no opportunities elsewhere, or, who had perceived the opportunities presented in Jackson County as commensurating with their skills or expectations.

Rose in an article relating distance of migration to socio-economic status provides us with a possible explanation for the higher income levels attained by non-contiguous county migrants (long-distance). Using data gathered in Minneapolis, Rose states that "when employers seek employees to fill specialized (including managerial) positions, they must look farther a field and move them a greater distance, than when they seek workers to fill relatively unspecialized positions."[14] This leads us to suspect that many of the upper positions in the Jackson County Kaiser Aluminum Plant were filled by a cadre recruited by the head office. While the movement of the specialized professionals to Jackson County cannot be classified as regimented migration, it is nevertheless quite different from the migration process of the unspecialized employees. Petersen's typology may help to conceptualize the difference involved.[15] He distinguishes between innovating migration (migration as a method of achieving the new) and conservative migration (moving geographically in order to retain what one has had). However, since level of living indexes, which Petersen used, is lacking, we must use an alternative measure in order to describe our data in similar terms. Utilization of the mean educational background of the sub-samples (usually associated with levels of living) provides us with such an alternative.

The median number of years of formal education were 10.0 for the contiguous county migrants and 11.7 for the non-contiguous county migrants. Whereas 68.3% of the non-contiguous county migrants had completed high school, only 40.7% of the contiguous county migrants had done so. Also, more of the contiguous county migrants (42.4%) had an 8th grade education or less, than did the non-contiguous county migrants (14.7%). At the upper educational level, 25.2% of the non-contiguous county migrants had received more than high school education while 11.9% of the contiguous county migrants were at this level.

This information is interpreted to indicate that the non-contiguous county migrants were accustomed to a relatively higher standard of living than were the contiguous county migrants. Thus, in Petersen's terms, although it is quite possible that the non-contiguous county migrants were innovating in their move, their migration may be viewed, in relative terms, as conservative. On the other hand, the move by the contiguous county migrants may be seen as relatively innovating.

The use of factor analysis, as described earlier, lends credence to this proposal. Whereas identification of the characteristic of ambition is unique to the contiguous county migrant sample, the characteristic which is associated with the non-contiguous county migrants has to do with the confidence in one's ability to influence change and assess meaning as to what is going on in society as well as to establish satisfactory relationships with other people. Ambition, as described here in reference to the contiguous county migrants, is composed of those variables which can logically be linked to orientation toward social mobility. Concern with improvement in the education system, a higher socio-economic status, and a lack of binding family ties are important in this respect." The characteristic of the non-contiguous county migrants, on the other hand, is associated with higher education, a feeling of confidence in interpretative ability, as well as a capacity to interrelate with others. Ambition, a socio-psychological characteristic which has often been identified as an important variable in mobility studies, needs to be further investigated in light of its relationship to the contiguous county migrants.

Based upon the identification of ambition as an important characteristic of this group, it is fairly safe to assume that the introduction of Kaiser Aluminum to Jackson County served to intervene in the developing plans of these people. That is, the contiguous county migrants, because of their desire to "get ahead", would probably have migrated farther in search of a better job or would have remained unsatisfied in their former location. Normally, if migration were to occur, it would have been toward the large metropolitan areas, as evidenced since 1900. As Photiadis has shown in a study of West Virginians who live in Cleveland,[16] Ohio and its suburbs, a great deal of these migrants have made the adjustment very satisfactorily. This finding by Photiadis suggests that ambition might have been characteristic of these people also.

Current in the literature concerning internal migration patterns have pointed to the fact that people tend to migrate the shortest distance possible to achieve their goals. Our study of the contiguous county migrants of Jackson County tends to verify these hypotheses. Rather than move to the more distant large metropolitan areas, these ambitious people chose to migrate the much shorter distance to Jackson County with its satisfactory advancement opportunities.

The analytical model proposed by Leslie and Richardson[17] we might, with some alterations, present a more concise conceptualization of the variables involved in this study. Leslie and Richardson developed the following diagram:

Independent Variables	Intervening Variables	Dependent Variables
Stage of family life cycle	Complaints about present dwelling	Residential mobility
Career pattern (expectation to get ahead)	AVAILABILITY OF OPPORTUNITIES	
	FAMILY ORIENTATION (WEAKNESS OF KINSHIP TIES)	

By addition of the intervening variables of "availability of opportunities", and "family orientation" (in capital's above) we have the added contribution in conceptualization of the variables to be accounted for in human migration processes.

In the case of the contiguous county migrants, for example, we have the following:

Independent Variables	Intervening Variables	Dependent Variables
Stage of Family life cycle: Expansion stage (76.2% in ages 20-49)	Complaints about present dwelling: No information	Residential mobility: yes
Career Patterns: High ambition	AVAILABILITY OF OPPORTUNITIES: High need for labor in Jackson County	
	FAMILY ORIENTATION: Lack of binding family ties	

Thus, by introjecting these two additional intervening variables, we attempt to arrive at refinement of a perspective from which the various factors affecting migration processes may be studied. And, with the addition of space dimensions as an intervening variable, we may, with a little imagination, use this same paradigm to account for some of the major variables affecting migration of manufacturing plants. Thus, from Kaiser Aluminum Corporation's perspective, we have the following:

Independent Variables	Intervening Variables	Dependent Variables
Stage of company life cycle: Expansion	Complaints about present dwelling: too far from Northeast markets	Residential mobility: yes
Career Patterns: Desire to expand market	AVAILABILITY OF OPPORTUNITIES: free enterprise	
	FAMILY ORIENTATION: No direct need to maintain close integration of facilities	
	SAPCE DIMENSIONS: Cost factors (monetary and environmental) are considered to be met	

The Broader Context

The foregoing presentation may be regarded as the theoretical nexus taken into account by regional economic analysis. Regional economical analysis[18] has an explicit goal, the intensive examination of the total economy of an area so as to identify specific types of economic enterprises which would best be complementary to the economy of the area. The expectation is that as necessary for the local area and as may be desireable for the larger society, a greater economic base for which the particular region has a distinct advantage. What is implied is that certain facilities might be constructed in the area so as to make unnecessary for people to migrate from the area in order to find employment Regional economic analysis, however, does not preclude the use of the same type of analysis with expansionistic designs and hence in-migration.

Articulated with regional analysis but more narrowly focused has been growth point studies[19] Implied in this perspective is that facilities which are to be constructed are not placed at random in an area but is a place which holds promise of achieving a critical mass of mutually supportive enterprise which will strengthen a qualitatively better industrial mix as well as making a contribution to increasing the size of the economic aggregation.

Since 1955, attention has been given by the Federal government to rural area development. Most recently this has taken the form of a mounting effort in rural community development[20] with it concern to improve the quality of life as well as providing improved economic opportunities. Consonant with rural community development is this interest in industrial plant location and its accompanying migration patterns.

Summary and Conclusions

This paper began by taking cognizance of the recent concern as to the effects of our technology and our population growth upon our thinking about

space. Information was presented concerning the location of an industrial plant in a rural county. Empirical evidence was presented as to the migration into the county with particular concern to differentiate between migration from nearby location and those from longer distances, in the theoretical perspectives which seemed to bear upon this migration.

Attention was directed to regional economic analysis and rural community development. This study of rural industrialization suggests that with rural industrialization which is likely to be an ingredient in the effort to develop rural communities, there will be obtained a different social psychological mix resulting from migration. This finding is not surprising, however, the nature of the change in the population suggests that they are constructive of an improved quality of life for rural areas.

As a society, in the light of its total resources, is able to examine the deployment or redeployment of its facies and population, the kind of structural relations called to attention by this study should be more than a penumbral consideration as other urgent problems may require a prior concern.

FOOTNOTES

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[5]Ibid.

[6]Ibid., p. 84-85.

[7]Ibid.

[8]Ibid., p. 100.

[9]Mangalam and Schwarzweller, op. cit., p. 4.

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[11]W. J. Dixon (ed.), BMD Biomedical Computer Programs, University of California Press, 1970, p. 169.

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[14]Ibid., p. 423.

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APPENDIX

"Toward an Integration of Migration and Locational Theory; A Rural Industrialization Perspective."

Leonard M. Sizer and Edward A. Smith

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CATEGORIZATION OF THE 50 VARIABLES

Communications	Habitat	Social and Economic	Social Participation	Social Psychological
Number of Daily Newspapers	Shopping Satisfaction	Number living in the household	Husband Participation	Powerlessness
Number of Magazines	Familial Independence	Age	Wife Participation	Meaninglessness
Number of Religious Magazines	Rental Orientation	Education	Husband Religious Affiliation	Normlessness
Number of Household Magazines	Security	Sex	Wife Religious Affiliation	Isolation
Number of Special Interest Magazines	Neighboring	Income	Husband Religious Participation	
Media Score	Family Orientation	Socio economic Status	Wife Religious Participation	
Telephone	Community Identification	North Hatt score	Educational Participation	
Television	Education values	Whence		
Bookcase	Education Dissatisfaction	Level of Living		
Communication with Neighbors	Magisterial district	Household type		
Daily Newspaper Received	Distance from Hard Surface Road	House size		
News Magazines		House scale		
General Reading Magazines				
Farm Magazines				
Weekly Newspapers				

EXPLANATION AND DEFINITION OF VARIABLES:

The information obtained from the interview schedules consists of 50 variables reflecting the structure of households in Jackson County. In general, these several variables fall into five broad categories--communications, social-economic, habitat, participation and social psychological variables. This grouping is strictly for the purpose of presenting and discussing briefly the meaning and interpretation of the variables and is not intended to directly represent any structural dimensions of the county. For the purpose of discussion, each category is presented separately providing, when necessary, a more detailed explanation of individual variables.

Many of the variables consist of scales or weighted responses in order to quantify the qualitative differences among the households. Such a method facilitates a statistical analysis of the data. The principal contribution of such a procedure is an understanding of the relationships among the variables which permit one to examine in greater detail the existing household differences.

Communications Variables. Subsumed under this category are 15 variables dealing with the exposure to and utilization of both printed and verbal information networks. For the most part, the variables are measures of the quantity of printed media received in the household. Measures such as the number of daily newspapers, total number of magazines, number of religious magazines, number of household magazines and number of special interest magazines are of this type. The media score, one of the major variables in the study, is a quantitative summary of the number of newspapers (both daily and weekly) and magazines received in the household.

Another type of variable in this group is concerned merely with the presence of absence of communications media. Those variables listed as Telephone, Television and Bookcase have been coded in these terms. In these cases, a score of 3 was assigned to cases where the particular object was present in the household; a score of 2 to indicate no response to the interview question, and a score of 1 to indicate the absence of the object.

The third type of measure employed in this group are a series of scales constructed by the author to reflect dimensions of particular interest regarding communications. The variables listed as communication with neighbors, weekly newspapers, daily newspaper received, News magazines, General reading magazines and farm magazines are a series of scales each of which will be explained separately.

Communication with Neighbors. The construction of this scale was based on responses of each interviewer to the question, "How often do you talk with your neighbors?" The response was weighted on a scale of 2 to 6, from very frequent to not at all.

Weekly Newspaper. During the interview, respondents were asked to list the weekly newspapers they received by name. Within the county two weekly papers are published, The Ravenswood News and The Jackson Herald. Along with these, consideration was also

given to other weekly newspapers which might be received in the household. Attention was given to the editorial policy of the two local newspapers in constructing the scale. One imperfection, however, which had to be accounted for is a tendency for some households to receive both local newspapers. Under the circumstances, this condition was the most heavily weighted.

Daily Newspaper. The interviewers were further requested to indicate which, if any, daily newspapers were regularly received in the household. An examination of the schedules revealed that the Charleston Gazette, Charleston Daily Mail, Parkersburg News and Parkersburg Sentinel were the four daily newspapers read in the households of Jackson County. The scale was constructed primarily to ascertain the selection of daily newspapers as well as the quantity of newspapers read. The scale has a range of 1 to 11, from no daily newspapers received to various combinations of the four newspapers mentioned above.

News Magazines. From the information provided via a listing of magazines received in the household, a scale was developed which focused specifically on the subscription to such news magazines as Time, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report, etc. By taking account of the editorial position of these various publications, they were ordered along a liberal-conservative Political dimension as accurately as possible. Accordingly, the scale ranges from 2-corresponding to the more liberal-oriented publications, i.e. Newsweek-to 11-representing the more conservative end of the scale, i.e. U.S. News and World Report and Business Week.

General Reading Magazines. In order to ascertain the extent to which the printed mass media received in the household was more verbally or pictorially oriented, a scale was developed which ordered the sorts general reading magazines--such as The Saturday Evening Post, Readers Digest, Look, Life and T.V. Guide--according to a subjective appraisal of their respective verbal content. The appropriate responses to the request to indicate which magazines were received were weighted on a scale from 1 to 15-1 representing the absence of such publications in the household--and from there on in descending order in terms of verbal content. The score of 15 represents reading material of a less verbal nature: Readers Digest, Look, Life and T.V. Guide.

Farm Magazines. Since Jackson County had primarily been a rural-agricultural county prior to the opening of Kaiser Aluminum, it was felt that some further understanding of the political orientations of Jackson County residents would be obtained via an examination of farm publications received in the household. As in the case of the news magazines, the editorial positions of the major agricultural publications permitted an ordering along a liberal-conservative dimension. The scores of the Farm Magazine scale range from a 1-no farm magazines received and then from liberal (score of 2) to conservative (score of 6) editorial positions.

Habitat Variables. Within this group are 12 variables which refer specif ically to the household's relationship with the physical and social envir onment. The principal interest in employing these measures is to ascertain the reasons and general level of satisfaction with the residential location as well as the degree to which households identify themselves with the social

organization of the community. Included within this group of variables are attitude scales, indexes of social orientations and geographic location of households within the county. For the purpose of explanation, the 12 variables in this group will be presented as subgrouping reflecting a distinct facet of the habitat.

Shopping and Satisfaction. The two variables so labelled throughout the study are concerned with the living facilities and services found in Jackson County. During the interview, each respondent was asked to indicate where the members of the household did their major shopping. The responses were coded as follows: (1) Ripley (2) Ravenswood (representing the two major towns in Jackson County) (3) Parkersburg (4) Charleston (representing the two nearby urban areas). Thus the lower scores represent shopping locally and the higher scores extra-local shopping patterns.

The index of satisfaction represents the interviewee's response to nine aspects of the living facilities in Jackson County (for example, adequacy of medical facilities, adequacy of recreational facilities, amount of open space around home, nearness to friends and relatives). For each item, the interviewer was asked to indicate whether he was satisfied, dissatisfied or indifferent toward that particular facility. In coding the responses, 3 was used to designate satisfaction; 2-indifference; 1-dissatisfaction. The overall index of satisfaction is the Arithmetic mean of the coded responses to the nine items.

Familial Independence, Rental Orientation and Security. These variables represent three factors affecting residential location. Each respondent was asked how important being geographically near to family and friends (familial independence), owning property (rental orientation) and knowing what one's present situation was but not being sure it could be improved by moving (security) were in determining present residential locations. By grouping the responses to each of the three on a scale of 1 to 4, from very important to unimportant, the weight of each factor in accounting for residential stability was determined.

Social Indexes. (Neighboring, Family Orientation, Community Identification) the three indexes concern themselves with orientations regarding the social environment of the area. Each of the variables represent a series of relevant statements to which the interviewee responded in terms of agreement or frequency of occurrence. The neighboring schedule is composed of four statements regarding visitation and entertainment of neighbors, the index being the sum of the coded responses to each item. The four items of the family orientation schedule refer to the respondent's desire for a household characterized by a high degree of intrafamily interaction. As in the case of neighboring, the coded responses to the four statements were summed to make up the family orientation index. Each respondent was also asked how closely he felt associated with life in the Jackson County area, thus establishing the community identification index. In each case, a higher index score is indicative of either more frequent neighboring, greater family orientation or stronger community identification.

Educational Attitudes. (Educational values, educational dissatisfaction and educational participation). These three variables represent attitudes toward worthwhileness of education, degree of dissatisfaction with the local school system and degree of participation or involvement with the local school affairs. Each of the scales was constructed on the basis of responses to several questions in the interview schedule dealing with education and the local school system of Jackson County. Higher scores on the variables indicate more favorable attitudes toward the value of education, greater dissatisfaction with the local educational system and a greater degree of educational participation. For a more complete explanation of these three scales, the reader is referred to L.M. Sizer and W.B. Clifford, Rural Industrialization: A Case Study in Educational Values and Attitudes, West Virginia University Agriculture Experiment Station Bulletin No. 521, March, 1966.

Geographic Factors. (Magisterial District, Distance from Hard Surface Road). Consideration was given to the geographic location of the household in terms of magisterial district of the county in which the household in located and the distance from the household to the nearest hard surface road. The magisterial districts were categorized into five groups according to a subjective evaluation of the ruralness of the district, and coded from 1 to 5 from most to least rural district. Further indication of ruralness is given by the distance of the house from the nearest hard surface road. These distances were grouped and coded 0 to 5, from 0 miles to more than two and one-half miles from a hard surface road.

Social and Economic Variables. In order to obtain data concerning the social class dimensions of the households, several measures of social and economic level have been employed. Within this category are 12 variables referring to such aspects of social organization as income, occupation and size of the household. For the most part, the variables of this group are direct, objective measures requiring little explanation, as in the case of Number living in the household, Age, Education. The variable labelled Sex simply indicates whether the head of the household is male or female. For the purpose of analysis, the household Incomes were grouped by $2,000 intervals. Both the Socio-economic Status (SES) and the North-Hatt Occupational Prestige scales are of the type commonly employed in social research. The remaining variables of this group will be dealt with individually so as to permit adequate explanation.

Whence. Since migration into Jackson County was a significant event, consideration was given to the geographic origin of the respondents in the sample. To facilitate analysis of this data, the geographic origins were coded 1 to 5, from indigenous households to those which have migrated from states non-contiguous to West Virginia.

Level of Living. Recorded during the course of the interview was the presence or absence of various household appliances and furnishing as well as the size of the house and quality of automobile. The presence of each item listed on the interview schedule was given a weight of +1, and the absence a weight of -1. By summing the weights for the individual items, the level of living score was derived.

Household Type. Further indication of the family social structure was ascertained by classifying the household according to marital status (single, married or widowed) and age levels of children, if any were present in the household. The classifications, then, range from married couple-children in school to "not married-no children." As in other cases previously described, weights were applied to the several categories, from 1 to 8, for the purpose of statistical analysis.

House Size. The ratio of household residents to rooms in the house was computed on the basis of information obtained during the interview. This measure of living space in the household provided further information regarding the social structure of the county's households.

House Scale. An assessment was made of the general state of repair of the housing structure, the conditions of the grounds and the kind of structural material (frame, brick, stone, etc.) of the house. The three assessments were individually weighted and combined to develop the house scale, providing a qualitative measure of the household structure.

Social Participation Variables. A further aspect of the household's structure is the level of participation in local involuntary organizations. In this vein, seven measures of social participation are included in the array of variables analyzed. Specifically, attention was given to the overall participation of both husband and wife as well as religious affiliation, religious participation and participation in educational affairs.

Husband and Wife Participation. Each interview respondent was asked to list separately the various organizations to which the husband and wife of the household were members. Membership in each organization was weighted for frequency of attendance as well as the attainment of officership in the organization. By summing the weights assigned to each membership, the husband and wife's participation scores were computed.

Religious Affiliation (Husband and Wife). As a sub-part of the participation inventory special attention was given to the religious affiliation of the husband and wife separately. A scale was constructed which rank ordered the major religious groups along a secular-denominational dimension, with scores ranging from 1 to 7. Lower scores are associated with non-affiliation and secular religious groups.

Religious Participation. The frequency of attendance at religious services or meetings was weighted in accordance with information obtained from the social participation inventory. The weights range from 1 to 4, with a weight of 1 assigned to attendance of less than one-quarter of the services and 4 designated for attendance more than three-quarters of the time. As in the case of the above two variables, this was coded separately for husband and wife.

Educational Participation. This scale measures the respondent's activities with regard to local school affairs. Nine items were included in the scale covering such aspects as attendance of P.T.A. meetings, working for school bond elections and discussing school programs with neighbors and local educational administrators. Weights were assigned to the responses obtained for each item with the sum of the nine weights comprising the educational participation score. The range of weights for the scale is from 9 points, indicating a low degree of participation, to 26 points, representing a high degree of participation.

Social Psychological Variables. The fifth and final set of variables in the analysis of the households consists of four attitude scales nominally referred to as "Powerlessness," "Meaninglessness," "Norm-lessness," and "Isolation." Each scale is composed of nine statements to which the respondents expressed either strong agreement, agreement, neutrality, disagreement or strong disagreement. The five possible responses were assigned weights from 1 (strong disagreement) to 5 (strong agreement). The sum of the weighted responses to the nine attitudinal statements comprised the score for that particular scale. The scale items are those developed by Dr. Melvin Seeman.

THE RELATIVE ORDER OF THE FIRST 8 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE AND THE SUB-SAMPLE OF THE JACKSON COUNTY STUDY

Characteristic	Total Sample	Non Migrant	Migrant	Contiguous-County Migrant	Non-contiguous County Migrant
Communications	3 & 6	1 & 3	1	2	2
Structure of Household	1	2	6	3	4
Social Participation	2	5	7	8	3
Social Psychological	8	4	3	7	1
Scope of Interaction	7	7	5	6	
Constricted Interaction			4		5
Formal Religious Indentification		8		4	7
Social Culture Usage	4		2		8
Ecological	5	6			
Social Mobility				1	
Transient					6

The First Eight Factors for the Total Sample

Table No. A1 reveals that for the total sample of households in Jackson County 11.85% of the variability is attributable to household characteristics such as family support responsibility, number in the household, amount of crowding in the available living space, and with older male household heads. Associated with these variables are occupational prestige and income.

Table No. A1
Factor I

Variable	Factor Loading
Family Support Responsibility	.85
Number in the Household	.74
Household Crowding	.74
North-Hatt Score	.69
Age	-.67
Sex	-.65
Income	.45

Table No. A2
Factor II

Variable	Factor Loading
Wife Religious Participation	.83
Husband Religious Participation	.77
Wife's Participation	.67
Household Head Participation	.54
Husband Religious Affiliation	.54
Wife Religious Affiliation	.52
Educational Participation	.32

Table No. A2 shows that 10.58% of the variability of the households in the total sample is attributable to variables measuring participation; including church participation, participation in voluntary organizations in the community, church affiliation, and educational participation.

Table No. A3 shows that 9.98% of the variability of the total sample is connected to communication variables, especially those dealing with printed media. Associated with these are variables concerning literary attributes such as level of education, educational values and educational participation.

Table No. A3
Factor III

Variable	Factor Loading
No. of Magazines	.81
No. of Household Magazines	.76
Media Score	.76
No. of Special Interest Magazines	.54
General Reading Magazines	.33
Educational Values	.32
Education	.31
Income	.31
Educational Participation	.31
No. of Daily Newspapers	.30

Table No. A4
Factor IV

Variable	Factor Loading
Telephone	.73
Television	.66
Socio-Economic Status	.62
Distance to Hard-Surface Road	-.56
Income	.38
Level of Living	.34
Household Head Participation	.32
Magisterial District	.30

Table No. A4 shows that 8.51% of the variability of the total sample is connected with possession of certain communication facilities for the household relating to socio-economic items and connected with an ecological variable.

Table No. A5 indicates that of the total sample of households, 7.62% of the variability is lined with a rural way of life, such as farm magazines, rural location, receiving weekly newspapers, and distance to a hard surface road. Also connected are such variables as greater age and less education.

Table No. A5
Factor V

Variable	Factor Loading
Farm Magazines	.70
Magisterial District	-.61
Weekly Newspapers	.57
Distance to Hard Surface Road	.45
Age	.41
Education	-.38
Community Identification	.37
Wife Religious Affiliation	-.31

Table No. A6
Factor VI

Variable	Factor Loading
Daily Newspapers Received	.78
No. of Daily Newspapers	.74
Level of Living	.43
General Reading Magazines	.41
Media Score	.39

Table No. A6 shows that 7.29% of the variability is accounted for by variables which have to do with receiving materials necessary for keeping current information; that is, the daily newspaper. This is associated with the level of living score.

Table No. A7 reveals that 6.91% of the variability of the households in Jackson County is attributable to variables which measure the scope of interaction, such as visiting in the homes of neighbors, or negatively, insularity from neighbors. Low identification with the community and low values placed on education are tied into this factor.

Table No. A7
Factor VII

Variable	Factor Loading
Neighboring Score	-.83
Insularity	.82
Community Identification	-.50
Educational Values	-.34
Television	-.31

Table No. A8
Factor VIII

Variable	Factor Loading
Isolation	.70
Powerlessness	.69
Meaninglessness	.67
Income	-.30

Table No. A8 indicates that social psychological variables, along with income, account for 6.43% of the variability. This suggests that there is in the total sample, a segment which feels incapable of influencing changes and are unable to assess meaning as to what is happening, and may be characterized as having a low level of satisfaction in relating to other people. This individual tends to be among those with lower incomes.

Rotated Orthogonal Factor
Loadings for the Native Sample

Variables	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	h^2**
General Reading Magazines	.74	.00	-.17	-.00	-.01	-.15	.02	-.01	.65
Number Special Interest Magazines	.64	.18	-.07	.25	.06	-.07	.08	.02	.58
Number Magazines	.64	.08	-.35	.43	.15	.03	.04	-.02	.94
Educational Dissatisfaction	.63	.07	-.03	.03	.14	.02	-.01	-.06	.57
Media Score	.61	.05	-.50	.36	.14	-.10	.09	-.02	.96
Educational Participation	.60	.09	-.20	.25	.29	.00	.26	-.01	.71
Education	.52	.10	-.26	.16	.08	-.40	.11	-.17	.66
Educational Values	.38	.15	.00	.36	.06	.02	.28	-.09	.72
Bookcase	.26	.02	-.16	.08	.16	-.18	.12	.01	.73
Weekly Newspapers	.25	-.13	.04	-.06	.13	.10	.08	.14	.60
Family Support Responsibility	.11	.84	-.06	-.01	.19	.12	-.01	.01	.82
Number in the Household	.15	.78	.13	-.10	.00	.11	-.03	.07	.72
Sex	.20	-.71	.09	-.14	-.13	-.11	.13	-.06	.72
North-Hatt Score	.20	.68	-.18	.25	.04	-.05	.12	-.06	.69
Household Crowding	-.01	.66	.26	-.05	-.06	-.00	-.14	.02	.69
Age	-.16	-.63	-.00	-.13	.07	.20	-.09	.07	.75
Rental Orientation	-.06	.23	.05	-.08	-.06	.06	-.01	.08	.69
Daily Newspaper Received	.21	-.04	-.78	-.00	.04	-.19	.15	.03	.74
Number of Daily Newspapers	.36	-.04	-.73	.06	.13	-.27	.16	.02	.82
Number of Household Magazines	.19	.07	-.60	.36	-.10	.10	-.10	-.12	.67
Normlessness	-.26	.20	-.38	-.03	.10	-.05	-.03	.14	.68
Telephone	.21	-.05	-.37	-.01	.10	-.36	.22	-.10	.67
House Scale	.23	-.11	-.29	.02	.22	-.07	-.08	-.18	.50
Satisfaction with Living Facilities	-.06	-.03	-.19	.08	.12	-.02	.07	.06	.69
Meaninglessness	-.17	.02	.06	-.71	-.26	.19	-.04	-.03	.73

Powerlessness	-.30	-.10	.02	-.70	-.07	-.04	-.17	.11	.66
Isolation	-.11	-.07	.22	-.50	-.16	-.06	-.22	-.03	.60
Income	.43	.46	-.19	.48	.18	-.24	.04	.03	.80
Familial Independence	.09	-.02	.03	-.43	.29	.06	-.33	.33	.60
News Magazines Received	.22	.10	-.02	.24	-.07	-.06	.01	.06	.45
Wife Religious Participation	.14	-.04	.02	.10	.80	-.08	.08	-.28	.81
Husband's Religious Participation	.12	.18	-.08	.05	.75	-.17	.06	-.05	.69
Wife's Participation	.06	.31	-.16	.21	.57	.07	-.06	-.26	.65
Household Head Participation	.12	.01	-.04	.25	.41	-.31	.08	-.21	.56
Number of Religious Magazines	.08	-.03	.17	.19	.39	-.12	.08	-.23	.72
Distance to Hard Surface Road	-.14	.13	.04	-.07	-.13	.81	-.06	.08	.74
Level of Living	.09	-.00	-.29	-.05	.28	-.58	-.04	.04	.64
Magisterial District	.01	-.17	-.29	.11	-.06	-.58	.07	-.28	.67
Socio-Economic Status	.39	.12	-.31	.16	.08	-.47	.12	-.03	.84
Community Identification	.10	-.14	-.23	.14	.15	.44	.40	-.00	.66
Security	.00	.10	-.11	.06	.08	-.14	-.01	-.03	.69
Neighboring Score	.08	-.06	-.04	.09	.08	.01	.90	-.03	.85
Insularity	-.08	.06	.12	-.20	-.02	.11	-.83	.03	.85
Television	.28	.22	-.07	-.08	-.02	-.18	.42	[illegible]	.60
Family Orientation	.02	.07	-.05	-.06	.00	-.04	.13	-.06	.67
Wife's Religious Affiliation	.08	-.13	.07	.06	.23	-.05	.00	-.83	.79
Husband's Religious Affiliation	.02	.08	-.07	.04	.28	-.15	.07	-.76	.76
Shopping	-.10	-.01	-.20	-.02	-.12	-.05	-.05	-.37	.73
Farm Magazines	.06	-.05	-.03	.20	.31	.24	.04	.37	.74
Eigenvalues	10.02	4.17	2.87	2.65	2.39	1.88	1.55	1.52	
Cumulative Variance	.20	.29	.35	.40	.45	.49	.52	.55	
% of Total Variance Explained	12.39	11.25	9.12	8.39	8.18	7.90	7.17	6.28	

Note: Factor Loadings of .21 are significant beyond the .01 level.

*These are the first eight eigenvalues. There were a total of 15 which had values of 1.00 or greater

**h^2 is the communality of a variable or the proportion of variation in a variable explained by the fifteen factors, only eight of which are shown.

The First Eight Factors for the Native Sub-Sample

Table No. B1 shows that 12.39% of the variability of the native households of Jackson County is attributable to communications materials in the households and variables which relate to an attendant literacy such as level of education, educational dissatisfaction, educational participation, and educational values.

Table No. B1
Factor I

Variable	Factor Loading
General Reading Magazines	.74
No. of Special Interest Magazines	.64
No. of Magazines	.64
Educational Dissatisfaction	.63
Media Score	.61
Educational Participation	.59
Education	.52
Income	.43
Socio-Economic Status	.39
Educational Values	.38
No. of Daily Newspapers	.36
Powerlessness	-.30

Table No. B2
Factor II

Variable	Factor Loading
Family Support Responsibility	+.85
Number in the Household	.78
Sex	-.71
North-Hatt	.68
House Size	-.66
Age	-.63
Income	.46
Wife's Participation	.31

Table No. B2 shows that 11.25% of the variability of the native household is attributable to household characteristics which relate to family support responsibility identified with nuclear families; that is, parents with children in school versus youth in the older households without these responsibilities.

Table No. B3 shows that 9.12% of the variability of the household is attributable to the absence of the more active media of communication about state and national affairs, and have lower levels of education, income, and are more rural.

Table No. B3
Factor III

Variable	Factor Loading
Daily Newspaper Received	-.79
No. of Daily Newspapers	-.73
No. of Household Magazines	-.60
Media Score	-.49
Normlessness	-.40
Telephone	-.37
No. of Magazines	-.35
Socio-Economic Status	-.31

Table No. B4
Factor IV

Variable	Factor Loading
Meaninglessness	-.71
Powerlessness	-.70
Isolation	-.50
Income	.48
Familial Independence	-.43
No. of Magazines	.43
No. of Household Magazines	.36
Educational Values	.36
Media Score	.36

Table No. B4 shows that 8.39% of the variability of the native households is attributable to variables which relate to feelings of being in the mainstream of society with an understanding as to what is happening and a capacity to influence the course of events. This characteristic is tied to orienting toward the family, income, education, and communication items.

Table No. B5 shows that 8.18% of the variability of the native households is associated with participation in social organizations particularly the church. It is suggestive that a substantial segment in the sample is supportive of the church and guided by a religious perspective.

Table No. B5
Factor V

Variable	Factor Loading
Wife's Religious Participation	.80
Husband's Religious Participation	.75
Wife's Participation	.57
Household Head Participation	.41
No. of Religious Magazines	.40
Farm Magazines	.31

Table No. B6
Factor VI

Variable	Factor Loading
Distance to Hard Surface Road	.81
Level of Living	-.58
Magisterial District	-.58
Socio-Economic Status	-.47
Community Identification	.44
Education	-.40
Telephone	-.36
Household Head Participation	-.31

Table No. B6 shows that 7.90% of the variability of the sample of the native households is related to an ecological variable (distance from hard surface road) hence rural, which has associated with it the absence of level of living items, lower levels of education, and income.

Table No. B7 shows that 7.17% of the variability of the native households is attributable to associations based upon a restricted geographic scope. There is a portion of the native population which socialize with their neighbors in their homes and find many other occasions in which to converse with them. These tend to be people who identify with the community and are somewhat dependent upon the extended family.

Table No. B7
Factor VII

Variable	Factor Loading
Neighboring Score	.90
Insularity	-.83
Television	.42
Community Identification	.40
Familial Independence	-.33

Table No. B8
Factor VIII

Variable	Factor Loading
Wife Religious Affiliation	-.83
Husband Religious Affiliation	-.76
Shopping	-.37
Farm Magazines	+.37
Familial Independence	+.33

Table No. B8 shows that 6.28% of the variability of the sample of the native households is attributable to non-attendance at churches and who shop within a restricted geographic area. This factor is associated with the presence of farm magazines in the home and independence from the extended family; this suggests that church attendance and the extended family may be mutually reinforcing among the native population in a rural area.

Rotated Orthogonal Factor Loadings
for the In-Migrant Sample

Variables	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	h^{2**}
Number of Magazines	.91	.11	.16	.03	-.06	-.06	.14	.10	.97
Mass Media Score	.85	.23	.18	.04	-.03	-.03	.12	.12	.97
Number Special Interest Magazines	.74	.09	.02	-.13	-.04	-.06	.10	.09	.67
Number Household Magazines	.73	.09	.09	.15	-.05	-.06	-.00	-.04	.70
Weekly Newspapers Received	.31	.18	-.01	-.19	-.03	.11	-.04	.18	.72
General Reading Magazines	.27	.02	.15	.21	.05	.05	.08	.08	.65
Number of Daily Newspapers	.25	.14	.14	.03	.06	.05	.00	.10	.74
Daily Newspaper Received	.20	.19	.11	.03	-.07	-.01	.07	.04	.77
Telephone	.15	.82	.06	.10	-.01	.05	-.02	.08	.76
Socio-Economic Status	.20	.69	.33	.07	-.16	-.12	.23	.12	.83
Educational Dissatisfaction	.13	.54	.23	.12	-.07	-.12	.16	-.03	.68
Television	.12	.48	-.01	.03	-.34	.16	-.08	.40	.60
Distance to Hard Surface Road	-.17	-.46	-.09	-.26	-.02	-.11	-.18	.14	.74
Income	.24	.45	.16	-.05	-.04	-.14	.37	.32	.66
Household Head Participation	.00	.34	.03	.26	-.25	-.18	.18	-.05	.59
Normlessness	-.13	.19	-.06	.04	-.04	.12	-.01	-.03	.61
Powerlessness	-.12	-.13	-.76	-.20	.09	.05	.04	-.01	.72
Isolation	-.02	-.06	-.69	.15	.21	-.06	-.10	-.22	.73
Meaninglessness	-.23	-.12	-.65	.07	.10	.14	.10	.06	.67
Educational Participation	.17	.44	.44	.02	-.12	-.15	.33	.03	.72
House Scale	.08	.22	.36	-.09	-.20	.15	.23	.20	.66
Educational Values	.12	.26	.35	.14	-.15	-.33	.35	-.19	.66
Education	.21	.21	.35	.29	-.17	-.27	.27	-.07	.65
Bookcase	.15	.20	.30	-.13	-.09	-.11	.04	.17	.59
Level of Living	.01	.14	.13	-.02	.10	.08	.10	-.09	.58

Husband's Religious Affiliation	-.00	.07	.09	.90	-.03	-.05	.19	.12	.90
Wife's Religious Affiliation	.03	.07	.08	.90	-.10	-.04	.17	.06	.88
Familial Independence	.12	-.16	.02	-.50	.13	.02	.04	.23	.70
Magisterial District	.18	.32	.22	.37	-.16	-.08	.34	-.09	.75
Neighboring Score	.07	.09	.12	.06	.83	-.03	.09	.00	.75
Insularity	-.09	.19	-.11	-.09	.81	-.02	-.16	-.01	.77
Community Identification	-.06	.30	.14	.08	-.60	.03	.04	.07	.68
Security	.03	.19	.14	-.05	-.23	-.04	.13	-.02	.60
Farm Magazines	.16	-.11	-.12	-.03	-.23	-.14	-.18	.06	.74
Shopping	.13	-.16	.03	.11	-.21	-.03	.11	.15	.59
Rental Orientation	-.01	-.09	.05	-.15	.19	.03	-.07	.11	.79
Satisfaction with Living Facilities	-.02	-.00	.11	-.10	-.16	.09	.09	-.07	.68
Age	-.08	.02	.08	-.10	.26	.78	.03	.04	.78
Household Crowding	-.02	-.03	.03	.01	.26	-.72	.14	.20	.74
Number in the Household	.03	-.02	.11	-.02	.10	-.70	.06	.07	.73
North-Hatt Score	.30	.22	.10	.14	-.07	-.49	.06	.39	.70
Wife's Religious Participation	.13	.07	-.05	.30	-.23	-.10	.73	.01	.77
Husband's Religious Participation	.09	.13	.04	.39	-.11	-.09	.72	.05	.77
Wife's Participation	.10	.05	-.07	.12	-.29	-.20	.49	.20	.72
News Magazines Received	.14	.03	.44	-.14	.14	.12	.45	.07	.50
Family Orientation	-.11	-.21	-.05	.05	-.23	.23	.24	.05	.62
Number of Religious Magazines	.04	.06	.10	-.01	-.08	-.03	.13	-.05	.65
Sex	-.08	-.03	-.02	-.07	.04	.06	-.02	-.87	.79
Family Support Responsibility	.17	.19	.16	.01	.09	-.53	.16	.72	.90
Eigenvalues*	10.27	3.61	2.87	2.32	2.03	1.88	1.80	1.66	
Cumulative Variance	.21	.28	.34	.39	.43	.46	.50	.54	
% of Total Var. Explained	10.19	9.58	8.25	8.21	7.86	7.80	7.53	6.27	

Note: Factor Loadings of .23 are significant beyond the .01 level.
*These are the first eight eigenvalues. There were a total of 15 which had values of 1.00 or greater.
**h^2 is the communality of a variable or the proportion of variation in a variable explained by the fifteen factors, only eight of which are shown.

The First Eight Factors
for the In-Migrant Sub-Sample

Table C1 shows that 10.19% of the variability among the migrants' households in Jackson County is related to communications items available for use in the home. This characteristic is associated with income and education and a tendency to make a personally-satisfying, meaningful assessment of what is going on in society.

Table No. C1
Factor I

Variable	Factor Loading
Number of Magazines	.91
Media Score	.85
Number of Special Interest Magazines	.74
Number of Household Magazines	.73
Weekly Newspapers	.31
North-Hatt Score	.30

Table No. C2
Factor II

Variable	Factor Loading
Telephone	.82
Socio-Economic Status	.69
Educational Dissatisfaction	.54
Television	.48
Distance to Hard-Surface Road	-.46
Income	.45
Educational Participation	.44
Household Head Participation	.34
Magisterial District	.32

Table C2 shows that 9.58% of the variability among the migrant households is related to acquisition of materials for the household. This relates to dissatisfaction with the education available and to participation in activities to improve education.

Table C3 shows that 8.25% of the variability among the migrant household is related to social psychological variables as to ability to influence change and assess meaning as to what is happening in society. This variability is associated with education achieved, educational values, and participation in efforts to improve education.

Table No. C3
Factor III

Variable	Factor Loading
Powerlessness	-.76
Isolation	-.69
Meaninglessness	-.65
Educational Participation	.44
News Magazines	.44
House Scale	.36
Educational Values	.35
Education	.35
Socio-Economic Status	.33

Table No. C4
Factor IV

Variable	Factor Loading
Husband Religious Affiliation	.90
Wife Religious Affiliation	.90
Familial Independence	-.50
Husband Religious Participation	.39
Magisterial District	.37
Wife Religious Participation	.30

Table C4 shows that 8.21% of the variability of the migrants' households is related to affiliation with and participation in church. The appearance of the family independence variable suggests the mutual reinforcement of the church and the extended family. The factor is also weighted ecologically as a town development.

Table C5 shows that 7.86% of the variability is associated with a limited scope of interaction with households in the vicinity. Low community identification and the lack of a television are tied into the factor.

Table No. C5
Factor V

Variable	Factor Loading
Insularity	.83
Neighboring Score	-.81
Community Identification	-.60
Television	-.34

Table No. C6
Factor VI

Variable	Factor Loading
Age	.78
Household Crowding	-.72
Number in the Household	-.70
Family Support Responsibility	-.53
North-Hatt Score	-.49
Educational Values	-.33

Table C6 shows that 7.80% of the variability of the migrant subsample is attributable to variables which have to do with the age of the household head and the structure of the household. The higher age, along with the small number of those in the household, the lack of crowding, a lack of responsibility to support a family, along with low occupational prestige and low value placed on education, point to a segment of the sample which consists of retired persons.

Table C7 shows that 7.53% of the variability of the migrants' households is associated with participation in the church, in voluntary organizations, and in efforts to improve education. An awareness of the world scene seems present with the presence of news magazines and the high value placed on education. Higher income and a town location are associated with this factor.

Table No. C7
Factor VII

Variable	Factor Loading
Wife Religious Participation	.73
Husband Religious Participation	.72
Wife's Participation	.49
News Magazines Received	.45
Income	.37
Educational Values	.35
Magisterial District	.34
Educational Participation	.33

Table No. C8
Factor VIII

Variable	Factor Loading
Sex	-.87
Family Support Responsibility	.72
Television	.40
North-Hatt Score	.39
Income	.32

Table C8 shows that 1.66% of the variability of the in-migrant subsample has to do with a household structure consisting of a male household head with a responsibility to support a family. Tied in with this factor are presence of a television, higher occupational prestige, and higher income.

Rotated Orthogonal Factor Loadings
for the Contiguous County Migrants

Variables	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	h^{2**}
Educational Dissatisfaction	.82	-.15	.07	.15	-.05	-.09	-.21	-.05	.88
Telephone	.81	-.23	.04	.15	.10	.17	.05	.04	.87
Socio Economic Status	.73	-.19	-.16	.12	-.19	.05	.25	.20	.91
Family Orientation	-.68	-.07	.17	.19	.04	-.07	.00	-.05	.75
Income	.61	-.36	-.16	.10	-.49	-.12	.21	.19	.94
Educational Participation	.57	-.15	-.28	.08	-.12	-.27	.12	.10	.87
Household Head Participation	.55	-.15	-.13	.25	-.10	-.28	.29	-.22	.75
Distance to Hard Surface Road	-.53	.22	-.10	-.23	-.21	-.20	-.33	-.18	.86
House Scale	.46	.02	.17	.11	-.18	-.22	.42	.01	.88
Meaninglessness	-.41	.34	.21	.35	.12	.03	-.37	.21	.85
Television	.25	-.12	.09	.07	-.17	.06	-.10	-.13	.74
Number of Magazines	.13	-.92	-.12	-.02	-.03	-.03	.00	-.03	.97
Media Score	.25	-.89	-.07	-.02	-.[illegible]	.06	.04	-.01	.98
No. Special Interest Magazines	.12	-.80	-.05	-.26	-.10	.00	.20	-.03	.82
No. Household Magazines	.14	-.70	-.08	.17	-.01	-.18	.23	.22	.82
Daily Newspaper Received	.03	-.59	-.03	.20	-.43	-.08	.16	-.05	.77
Satisfaction with Living Facilities	.15	.33	.18	-.18	.06	-.08	.22	.28	.82
General Reading Magazines	.17	-.33	.00	.12	-.18	.17	.05	.02	.84
Weekly Newspapers Received	.23	-.25	-.03	-.11	.21	.23	-.05	-.01	.79
News Magazines Received	.07	-.12	-.03	.03	.03	-.01	.08	.02	.84
No. in the Household	.04	-.09	-.88	-.06	.08	.00	.07	-.01	.95
Household Crowding	.07	-.05	-.86	.08	.15	.05	-.05	-.01	.93
Family Support Responsibility	.31	-.10	-.75	.02	-.16	-.01	.13	.10	.89
Age	-.04	-.02	.74	-.09	.11	.28	-.01	-.02	.86

North-Hatt Scale	.25	-.30	-.62	.09	-.37	.10	.16	.24	.85
Education Values	.22	-.05	-.48	.15	.24	-.34	.02	.28	.96
Sex	.02	.08	.22	.01	.04	-.06	-.04	.01	.90
No. Religious Magazines	.03	-.11	-.21	.07	-.10	-.15	-.13	.06	.83
Wife's Religious Affiliation	.13	-.03	-.11	.90	-.09	-.12	.02	.05	.88
Husband's Religious Affiliation	.16	.10	-.07	.88	-.16	-.10	.15	.01	.88
Magisterial District	.52	-.19	.07	.53	-.13	-.20	.21	.16	.80
Familial Independence	.08	-.07	-.04	-.52	-.33	.02	-.09	-.20	.77
Husband's Religious Participation	.24	-.08	.13	.37	-.15	-.36	.00	.35	.80
Shopping	-.04	-.14	.04	.15	-.83	-.04	-.24	-.03	.90
No. of Daily Newspapers	.04	-.42	.08	.08	-.69	.23	.13	.01	.82
Bookcase	.33	-.06	-.20	.05	-.67	-.08	.23	.12	.86
Farm Magazines	-.35	-.10	.00	-.13	.36	-.15	-.09	-.05	.69
Insularity	.17	.09	.00	-.05	-.01	.87	.00	-.10	.92
Neighboring Score	.15	.05	-.05	.17	.05	-.82	.17	.20	.85
Education	.48	-.22	-.14	.32	-.12	-.56	-.01	-.02	.90
Level of Living	.22	-.26	.09	-.15	-.27	.47	.35	.26	.86
Community Identification	-.04	.03	-.22	.10	.15	-.26	.43	.15	.80
Isolation	-.34	-.15	.13	-.04	.08	.10	-.81	-.10	.89
Normlessness	.33	.29	-.01	-.28	.01	.01	-.67	-.01	.75
Powerlessness	-.33	.22	.14	-.07	-.15	-.05	-.57	.45	.85
Rental Orientation	-.08	.00	.18	.00	-.08	.09	.07	-.82	.79
Wife Religious Participation	.05	-.06	.05	.29	-.12	-.25	.15	.66	.89
Wife's Participation	.18	-.14	-.11	.31	-.30	-.18	.36	.54	.83
Security	.07	.00	.02	.04	.22	-.11	-.02	-.39	.81
Eigenvalues*	11.04	4.91	3.87	3.32	2.54	2.53	2.32	2.01	
Cumulative Variance	.23	.33	.40	.47	.52	.58	.62	.66	
% of Total Var. Explained	13.87	11.04	9.38	8.10	7.76	7.47	7.33	6.27	

Note: Factor Loadings of .45 are significant beyond the .01 level.

*These are the first eight eigenvalues. There were a total of 15 which had values of 1.00 or greater.

**h^2 is the communality of a variable or the proportion of variation in a variable explained by the fifteen factors, only eight of which are shown.

The First Eight Factors for the
Contiguous County Migrant Sub-Sample

Table No. D1 shows that 13.87% of the variability in the household of the contiguous county migrants is linked to variables which could be logically connected in terms of an orientation toward social mobility. Concern with improvement of the educational system, a lack of binding family ties, and a higher socio-economic status are important in this regard.

Table No. D1
Factor I

Variable	Factor Loading
Educational Dissatisfaction	.82
Telephone	.81
Socio-Economic Status	.73
Familial Orientation	-.68
Income	.61
Education Participation	.57
Household Head Participation	.55
Distance to Hard Surface Road	-.53
Magisterial District	.52
Education	.48
House Scale	.46
Meaninglessness	-.41
Farm Magazines	-.35
Isolation	-.34
Powerlessness	-.33
Normlessness	.33
Bookcase	.33
Family Support Responsibility	-.31

Table No. D2
Factor II

Variable	Factor Loading
No. of Magazines	-.92
Media Score	-.89
No. of Special Interest Magazines	-.80
No. of Household Magazines	-.70
Daily Newspapers Received	-.59
No. of Daily Newspapers	-.42
Income	-.36
Meaninglessness	.34
Satisfaction with Living Facilities	.33
General Magazines Received	-.33
North-Hatt Score	-.30

Table No. D2 points up communication variables as explaining 11.04% of the variability of the sub-sample. The lack of these in the household is linked to lower income and a lack of discernible meaning in everyday events. This cluster of variables suggests a "push" factor in migration into Jackson County.

Table No. D3 indicates that the structure of the household, as pointed up by the number in the household, persons per room, and family support responsibility determines 9.38% of the variability of the households of the contiguous county migrants. Age, it would seem, is the variable upon which the other variables are largely contingent.

Table No. D3
Factor III

Variable	Factor Loading
Number in the Household	-.88
Household Crowding	-.86
Family Support Responsibility	-.75
Age	.74
North-Hatt Score	-.62
Educational Values	-.48

Table No. D4
Factor IV

Variable	Factor Loading
Wife Religious Affiliation	.90
Husband Religious Affiliation	.88
Magisterial District	.53
Familial Independence	-.52
Husband Religious Participation	.37
Meaninglessness	.35
Education	.32
Wife's Participation	.31

Table No. D4 shows that 8.10% of the variability of the households of the contiguous county migrants is attributable to variables which point toward membership, fundamentalistic churches (which is here linked to town locations), stronger family ties, and the perception of less meaningfulness in everyday events.

Table No. D5 indicates a group of variables which could be interpreted as pointing toward constricted interaction, as shown by the localized nature of shopping, lack of communications items in the household, lower income, and close family ties. These variables explain 7.76% of the variability of this sub-sample.

Table No. D5
Factor V

Variable	Factor Loading
Shopping	-.83
No. of Daily Newspapers	-.69
Bookcase	-.67
Income	-.49
Daily Newspaper Received	-.43
North-Hatt Score	-.37
Farm Magazines	.36
Familial Independence	-.33

Table No. D6
Factor VI

Variable	Factor Loading
Insularity	.87
Neighboring Score	-.82
Education	-.56
Level of Living	.47
Husband Religious Participation	-.36
Educational Values	-.34

Table No. D6 points to variables which help to define the scope of interaction of an individual, particularly insularity from contact with neighbors. Lower education appears, but is associated with a higher level of living score. These variables explain 7.47% of the variability of the households in this sub-sample.

Table No. D7 shows that 7.13% of the variability of the households is due to a set of variables which points out an affirmative social-psychological dimension, which is here linked to community identification and wife's participation as well as variables which reveal some of a style of living as well as location.

Table No. D7
Factor VII

Variable	Factor Loading
Isolation	-.81
Normlessness	-.67
Powerlessness	-.57
Community Identification	.43
House Scale	.42
Meaninglessness	-.37
Wife's Participation	.36
Level of Living	.35
Distance	-.33

Table No. D8
Factor VIII

Variable	Factor Loading
Rental Orientation	-.82
Wife Religious Participation	.66
Wife's Participation	.54
Powerlessness	.45
Security	-.39
Husband Religious Participation	.35

Table No. D8 shows that 6.27% of the variability of the households of the contiguous county migrants is connected to an affirmation of orientation toward owning property and participation, in church and community affairs, also associated with the factor is a feeling of efficacy in affecting change and a belief that the present home situation would not be improved by moving.

Rotated Orthogonal Factor Loadings
for the Non-Contiguous County Migrants

Variables	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	h^2**
Meaninglessness	-.75	-.15	-.04	.06	.16	.04	-.03	.07	.64
Powerlessness	-.73	-.08	.02	-.09	.13	.17	-.08	-.03	.67
Education	.64	.06	-.31	.10	.03	.05	.17	.14	.70
Isolation	-.60	-.15	-.13	-.15	.32	-.10	-.27	-.01	.77
Educational Participation	.50	.19	-.30	.09	-.01	-.10	-.05	.46	.72
News Magazines	.48	.04	-.21	.11	.23	.16	-.11	.28	.59
Educational Values	.41	.15	-.20	-.16	.00	-.38	.15	.25	.72
Bookcase	.39	.18	-.01	.27	-.13	-.25	-.29	-.07	.68
Educational Dissatisfaction	.34	.11	-.23	.09	-.11	-.25	-.04	.27	.68
No. of Religious Magazines	.34	.03	-.32	-.09	-.01	.16	-.09	-.14	.47
No. of Daily Newspapers	.28	.25	-.07	.06	.03	-.25	.01	.17	.72
No. of Magazines	.23	.89	-.17	.14	-.04	.11	.04	.06	.97
Media Score	.26	.84	-.16	.15	-.05	.02	.05	.18	.98
No. of Special Interest Magazines	-.05	.79	-.16	.10	-.10	-.03	-.12	.07	.75
No. of Household Magazines	.18	.62	.19	.06	.00	-.02	.13	-.00	.69
General Reading Magazines	.21	.27	-.25	.06	.06	-.07	.20	-.07	.64
Weekly Newspapers	.03	.19	-.02	.09	-.05	.09	-.12	.16	.81
Wife's Participation	.00	.14	-.72	.18	-.16	-.10	.04	-.05	.71
Wife's Religious Participation	.11	.15	-.69	.03	-.07	-.11	.30	.15	.77
Husband's Religious Participation	.18	.12	-.65	.18	.05	-.07	.42	.10	.76
Household Head Participation	.00	.01	-.51	-.01	-.21	.17	.22	.06	.52
Magisterial District	.34	.17	-.36	.11	-.14	-.34	.18	-.03	.75
Age	.01	-.06	.26	-.09	.06	-.03	-.01	.14	.77
Sex	.03	-.09	.01	-.87	.12	-.03	-.09	-.03	.85
Family Support Responsibility	.07	.16	-.14	.84	.09	.08	.05	.14	.90

North-Hatt Score	.24	.20	-.22	.67	-.06	.08	.09	.06	.82
Household Crowding	.08	.03	-.17	.38	.31	.09	-.01	.12	.73
House Scale	.16	.14	-.09	.19	-.15	.07	-.09	.01	.78
Satisfaction with Living Facilities	.03	.09	-.03	-.10	-.09	.06	-.07	-.08	.62
Insularity	-.17	-.05	.05	-.01	.84	.01	-.03	.03	.79
Neighboring Score	.13	.13	-.25	-.03	-.81	-.12	.04	.15	.81
Television	.05	.05	.02	.52	-.61	-.06	.02	.25	.78
Community Identification	.04	-.14	-.02	.05	-.50	-.10	.11	.42	.75
Family Orientation	-.06	-.14	-.19	-.01	-.35	.15	.03	.06	.72
Number in Household	.05	.04	-.15	.07	.24	-.07	.09	-.01	.76
Familial Independence	-.06	.13	.07	.06	.03	.75	-.29	-.12	.78
Rental Orientation	.05	-.07	-.10	.16	.25	.69	-.21	-.02	.70
Farm Magazines	-.19	.17	.16	-.02	-.14	.56	.17	.09	.77
Shopping	.22	-.04	-.32	.20	-.20	-.37	-.05	-.36	.64
Distance to Hard Surface Road	-.04	-.18	.26	.06	-.05	.28	-.15	.03	.82
Level of Living	.21	-.03	-.19	-.15	-.07	.25	.07	.03	.67
Husband's Religious Affiliation	.09	.00	-.22	.12	-.02	-.13	.89	.04	.90
Wife's Religious Affiliation	.10	.00	-.18	.04	-.10	-.18	.88	.03	.88
Normlessness	-.06	-.08	-.05	-.08	-.12	-.05	.14	.04	.64
Telephone	-.02	.11	.06	.12	-.21	-.09	.11	.75	.74
Income	.16	.24	-.31	.31	-.03	.12	-.01	.48	.62
SES	.37	.22	-.22	.26	-.37	-.24	.01	.48	.84
Security	.09	.03	-.05	.12	-.10	.23	-.15	.36	.65
Daily Newspaper Received	.13	.08	-.08	.05	-.00	.03	-.01	.20	.76
Eigenvalues*	9.20	3.84	3.17	2.73	2.26	1.98	1.93	1.74	
Cumulative Variance	.19	.27	.33	.39	.43	.47	.51	.55	
% of Total Variance Explained	10.60	9.15	8.97	8.42	8.34	7.04	7.01	6.22	

Note: Factor Loadings of .27 are significant beyond the .01 level.

*These are the first eight eigenvalues. There were a total of 15 which had values of 1.00 or greater

**h^2 is the communality of a variable or the proportion of variation in a variable explained by the fifteen factors, only sight of which are shown.

The First Eight Factors
for the Non-Contiguous County Migrant Sub-Sample

Table No. E1 shows that 10.60% of the variability among the non-contiguous county migrants is related to social psychological variables such that a segment of the sample believes itself capable of influencing change, assessing meaning as to what is happening in society and has satisfactory relationships with other people. Variables associated with education, communication items and socio-economic status all relate in this factor.

Table No. E1
Factor I

Variable	Factor Loading
Meaninglessness	-.75
Powerlessness	-.73
Education	.64
Isolation	-.60
Educational Participation	.50
News Magazines	.48
Educational Values	.41
Bookcase	.39
Socio-Economic Status	.37
Educational Dissatisfaction	.34
Magisterial District	.34
No. of Religious Magazines	.34

Table No. E2
Factor II

Variable	Factor Loading
No. of Magazines	.89
Media Score	.84
No. of Special Interest Magazines	.79
No. of Household Magazines	.62

Table No. E2 shows that 9.15% of the variability in this sub-sample is attributable to variables which deal with printed media in the household.

Table No. E3 lists variables which indicate a lack of participation in voluntary organization, the church, and educational affairs. Tied to these are more rural locations, lower income and lower education. These variables explain 8.97% of the variability of the sub-sample.

Table No. E3
Factor III

Variable	Factor Loading
Wife's Participation	-.72
Wife's Religious Participation	-.69
Husband's Religious Participation	-.65
Household Head Participation	-.51
Magisterial District	-.36
No. of Religious Magazines	-.32
Shopping	-.32
Income	-.31
Education	-.31
Educational Participation	-.30

Table No. E4
Factor IV

Variable	Factor Loading
Sex	-.87
Family Support Responsibility	+.84
North-Hatt Score	.67
Television	.52
Household Crowding	+.38
Income	.31

Table No. E4 shows that 8.42% of the variability of the household of the non-contiguous county migrants is due to household structure variables, such as male household head, greater family support responsibility and household crowding. Linked to them are socio-economic items and occupational prestige.

Table No. E5 shows that 8.34% of the variability in this sub-sample is related to a lack of contacts with others in their vicinity. This is connected to other variables which convey a restricted amount of interaction, a lack of identification with the community. Lack of a television, lower socio-economic status, and smaller house size are also included, as well as a lack of familial orientation and a lack of a satisfying relationship with other people.

Table No. E5
Factor V

Variable	Factor Loading
Insularity	+.84
Neighboring Score	-.81
Television	-.61
Community Identification	-.50
Socio-Economic Status	-.37
Familial Orientation	-.35
Isolation	+.32
House Size	-.31

Table No. E6
Factor VI

Variable	Factor Loading
Familial Independence	+.75
Rental Orientation	+.69
Farm Magazines	+.56
Educational Values	-.38
Shopping	-.37
Magisterial District	-.34

Table No. E6 shows that 7.04% of the variability is associated on independence from the extended family and with an accompanying orientation toward renting. Connected with this are farm magazines, low value placed on education, localized shopping, and living in a more rural area.

Table No. E7 shows that 7.04% of the variability in the sub-sample is attributable to affiliation with and participation in a church by both husband and wife.

Table No. E7
Factor VII

Variable	Factor Loading
Husband's Religious Affiliation	+.89
Wife's Religious Affiliation	+.88
Husband's Religious Participation	+.42
Wife's Religious Participation	+.30

Table No. E8
Factor VIII

Variable	Factor Loading
Telephone	+.75
Income	+.48
Socio-Economic Status	+.48
Educational Participation	+.46
Community Identification	+.42
Security	+.36
Shopping	-.36

Table No. E8 shows that 7.01% of the variability among the non-contiguous county migrants households is related to social and economic variables such as presence of a telephone, higher income, higher socio-economic status, and participation in efforts to improve education. Also associated with the factors are identification with the community, a belief that the household could not improve its position by moving, and localized shopping.